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Eighteenth Report

OF THE

COUNCIL OF MISSIONS

COOPERATING WITH THE

CHURCH OF CHRIST

IN

JAPAN.

NOTE.

Notwithstanding many proof corrections a few words are misspelled in the text.

The figures 117 on page 2 should be 124.

The following should have been printed on page 13 under 11 Yokohama—Eastern Presbyterians Mission—Suniyoshicho Sho Gakko, No. over 200 Encouraging.

EIGHTEENTH REPORT OF THE COUNCIL
OF MISSIONS COOPERATING WITH
THE CHURCH OF CHRIST
IN JAPAN.

Nagoya, July 1895.

The year is already regarded as marking an Era in the political career of Japan, an Epoch in her industries and trade, and one or the other in her religions, Christian and Ethnic.

Among marks of the year in the West, have been a close study of the course of events in her "political career" which, a writer says, "has established her claims to the leadership in Oriental Affairs," a practical recognition of her as a great world power, and an acknowledgement of her place in international politics.

Missionaries have been studied closely by both friends and foes. The number of their critics friendly and hostile has increased. Decrease of contributions to Christian Missions, and tendency to change and retrenchment in them, are evidence that they are being tested as never before. Mission Work in Japan shares largely in the test.

As illustrative of the spirit animating and motive underlying the study of Missions in influential places, the following questions are quoted from a "List relating to Polity and Methods in Foreign Missions" which with the sanction of one of the Boards represented in this Council, has been sent to the Field:—

"How do salaries of native agents compare with those of the same class of people in other callings?"

Is there danger of churches being dominated by Missionaries?"

What is the character of native Christians?

What responsibility have Missions and Missionaries for the Social Condition of Converts?

Is government by Missions the best? If so are their powers and functions adequate?

How far should tangible results determine the Board's policy?"

Strictures upon the Synod of the native church, and statements concerning members of the Council, as published by a Japanese member of one of the Presbyteries in the New York Tribune, were such as to necessitate a published reply on the part of some of the members. See Pamphlet entitled "Presbyterianism in Japan."

Notwithstanding that which is to be regretted the Council takes pleasure in recognizing the manifest sympathy of many in the home lands with the Cause of Missions in Japan. It recognizes that in many cases financial depression alone is the cause of lessened contributions. It rejoices at the praiseworthy efforts of the various Societies. It desires to mention the pleasant intercourse of its members with visiting friends, who with voice and pen are giving us aid. It commends native brethren who have stood at their post and have done what they could. It desires to express its sincere acknowledgement of the Divine Assistance, by which the Missions have been enabled to pass through the year without special opposition, with signs of popular favor, and without permanent breaks in their ranks.

The roll of Missionaries connected with the Council is almost unchanged from last year. The additions are 4. To the Eastern Presbyterian Mission, 1—Mrs. Pierson, formerly Miss Goeppé of the Episcopal Church Mission U. S. A., and to the German Reformed Mission, 3—Rev. and Mrs. Snyder and Miss Zerfluh from the U.S.A. Returned from the U. S. A. (furlough) J. C. Ballagh and family and Miss Deyo.

Returned to the U. S. A. (furlough) Drs. Thompson and Stout with their families, Rev. James Ballagh, and Rev. and Mrs. Pierson. Whole number on the field in July 117. Entire force 143.

The greater number of the Missionaries continue to reside in the large cities and towns, which have always been held as strategic, and occupied as points from which to radiate in Evangelistic Work, and as Seats of Educational Institutions.

Two of the Missions depend largely upon single ladies for the management of Mission Work in country districts.

The only piece of pure Medical Work connected with the council is that of the Hospital and Dispensary of Mrs. Dr. Porter at Kyôto.

The Geography of the Missions has remained almost unchanged from former years. The Missions as a rule have favored the strengthening of places already occupied rather than the beginning of new ones. A few changes have been made in the residence of missionaries, and new work has been begun in a few new places.

EVANGELISTIC DEPARTMENT.

As heretofore those who have been engaged in this department have labored in the center and outlying districts of the Geographical Sections.

SEC. I.—TOKYO.

Field, municipal district of Tokyo and Prefectures of Saitama, Ibaraki, Chiba, Tochigi, Gumma, Nagano, Niigata, Kanagawa and Shizuoka. Mission Stations 1. Tokyo, with Missions, Eastern Presbyterian.—Force, 7 Families, 6 Single ladies,—Reformed Northern.—Force, 3 Families.—Scotch United Presbyterian, 2 Families; 2. Yokohama Missions, Eastern Presbyterian.—Force, 2 Single ladies,—Reformed Northern, 2 Families, 2 Single ladies,—Woman's Foreign Mission Society, —Force, 4 Single ladies; —Misses. Brokaw and Deyo (Reformed Northern), have changed their residence from Yokohama to Ueda, occupied this year as a missionary residence for the first time.

Work in the Prefectures in general is reported as fairly encouraging when compared with that of several years back, while the situation is practically unchanged. Miss. Brokaw (Ueda Nagano Prefecture) contributes to the report: "I think one might have a flourishing chapel in almost any of the villages scattered through this valley in the winter months when they are not engaged in Silk-worm feeding and even then of course when they are sufficiently awakened.—It has astonished me to find how wholly dead to Christian truth some places are. Some country people suspect the Missionary of designs on their country. There is an evident lack of fearlessness in declaring the whole of Gods truth ex-

hibited by most pastors and people. I have given up one piece of work because the pastor thought it was no use to come if I was going to speak directly on Christianity. By non-Christians I have been received with courtesy and kindness. While this field (Shinano) might be considered more open to Christian effort than many other fields, I should say indifference to Christianity would describe the feeling of the majority. They are too indifferent even to oppose."

Miss Youngman (Tokyo) reports the fifth anniversary of the Ueno Mission held on the 1st of last March. This report showed that the years of the Mission have been filled with earnest labor on the part of the workers and that the blessing of God has rested upon the work in all of its departments. Over 16,000 persons have been reached in the Park open air meetings and Mission rooms. The same contributor mentions the beginning of work at Kamakura, where some are interested in Christianity and from twenty to thirty persons have usually been present at preaching services.

In the capital and Yokohama the situation is practically unchanged. A large number of the Churches and preaching places have received support from the Missions. A few new preaching places have been opened. Attendance at Church services has been comparatively small, at preaching places comparatively good.

SEC. II.—OKAZAKI.

Field, Aichi Prefecture, including the town of Okazaki and surrounding villages. Mission, Southern Presbyterian Church. Force, 1 family, Rev. Mr. Fulton writes: "While there is no special change observable in the attitude of the people to Christianity some seem more willing to hear."

SEC. III.—NAGOYA.

Field, Mostly Gifu Prefecture, having a radius of 50 miles, including a large number of towns, of 10,000 population within an easy days travel from Nagoya, the center of operation Mission, same as IInd. Force, 2 families, 2 single ladies. Rev. Mr. Buchanan (Nagoya) writes: "Both in the city of Nagoya and in the country work the attitude of the people toward Christianity is much more friendly than it has

ever been before. Even the Japanese Press is scarcely so bitter. As a rule the great middle classes are ready to listen to the faithful presentation of the truth. In short, over against the many discouragements of the past few years I think that now we have every reason to take courage and to press on in the name of our all-conquering Christ."

SEC. IV.—ISE.

Field, Mostly Miye Prefecture, including two Mission Stations in the towns of Tsu and Yokkaichi. Mission, Cumberland Presbyterian. Force, 3 single women. Mrs. Drennen (Tsu) says: "There seems to be more independence in studying the Bible but a hesitancy in accepting Christianity, that I did not understand until recently I trace it to a quiet but persistent persecution from sources which I did not suspect. Children are thus especially deterred. I think there is an under current of opposition that is working secretly, dare not yet publicly assert itself, but is being felt by all Christian teachers in this Prefecture."

SEC. V.—WAKAYAMA.

Mission, same as IVth. Rev. J. B. Hail (Wakayama) reports: "The field of which Wakayama is the center of operations embraces all the territory of Wakayama Prefecture. In this territory we have four churches. All these churches are working harmoniously among themselves, and are meeting with very little opposition. Beside the towns where the churches are located there are 11 towns where we hold services occasionally. 13 Baptisms in the field this year. Church services tolerably well attended. 5 towns of over 10,000 inhabitants within a day's travel from Wakayama." 2 Mission Stations.—Wakayama, force, 1 family. Shingu, force, 1 single lady.

SEC. VI.—KÔBE.

Field in Hyôgo Prefecture. Mission, Southern Presbyterian Church. Force, 1 family Station at Kôbe. Rev. R. E. McAlpine (Kôbe) writes: "Our work in Kôbe is of only a few years standing yet. It has well proved it's need

to exist. No wonderful results have come from it, but it has been steadfastly attended with fair success. The importance of this city makes it needful to hold it as a point in our lines."

SEC. VII.—TOKUSHIMA.

Field, Tokushima Prefecture, more closely, the province of Awa. Mission, same as VIth. Station, Tokushima. Force, 1 family.

A radius of eleven ri from Tokushima includes 7 large towns beside several small ones. 3 rented Preaching places in Awa, and occasional preaching in 5 or 6 other places. Work opened at Iwakura this year. Rev. Mr. Price (Tokushima) contributes the following: "I think the present spiritual condition of the provisional church is better than it has been for some time. The attitude of the believers toward the Missionary is better this year than it has been for a year or two. During the last year public opinion has changed very much, so that at present there is little evidence of opposition. In Ikeda the priests of a large temple near by have so influenced the people of that town that with but very few exceptions none of them will have anything to do with the Evangelists or Christians."

SEC. VIII.—TAKAMATSU.

Field, Kagawa Prefecture. Mission, same as VIIth. Station, Takamatsu. Force, 2 families. Work has been done here for about a year only. Temporary Church and preaching place in Takamatsu. 2 regular preaching places in the country beside others. 20 Believers. Rev. Mr. Hope says: "Since we began work here about a year ago some have joined us who have added to the spiritual strength of the church. We have had no active opposition. The preaching at the preaching place is listened to usually by a large audience, who are quite attentive and respectful. In the country, at a town of about 11,000 inhabitants, where I had an evangelist, there was strong opposition made by some prominent men who stirred up the lewd fellows of the baser sort to smash the lamps and break up the meeting and finally put an end to public preaching for the present. The

police gave us aid. These officials however in Takamatsu have been careful to assist us in everything."

SEC. IX.—KÔCHI.

Field, Kôchi Prefecture. Mission, same as VIIIth. Station, Kôchi. Force, 1 family, 1 single man, 5 single women. 11 Preaching places in Kôchi city, and 8 in country places, these being centers of small districts of Evangelistic Work. Many towns, all under 6,000 population, can be reached in a day from Kôchi. Rev. Mr. Moore (Kôchi) writes: "Surely the spiritual condition is not what it was two or three years ago. It is very painful to us to note the decline, also to speak of it, but faithfulness demands both. There is little hostility if any toward the church more than of the most general character. The people everywhere are respectful and attentive, whether in the chapels, hotels, or by the wayside. The policemen are without exception kind and favorably disposed."

SEC. X.—HIROSHIMA.

Field, Hiroshima, Yamaguchi (Part) and Shimane Prefectures. Mission, Western Presbyterian. Station Hiroshima, Force, 2 families, 2 Organized Churches (Japanese Church), 9 Chapels, and a number of sub-stations. A number of towns of 10,000 population within a day's travel from Hiroshima. Many Small towns in Hiroshima Prefecture in which little or no work is being done. Rev. A. V. Bryan (Hiroshima) writes: "As to our Mission Work for the year, it has not been prosperous as men would count it. The minds of the people have been so taken up with the affairs of the war, and with making money that that is a reason apparently why there has not been more interest shown in Christianity. The relations between the Christians and the missionaries have been harmonious. We rejoice in not so much results as in the opportunities given the past year for labor. Rev. Mr. Doughty (Hiroshima) writes: "So far as opposition and good to Christianity and missionaries are concerned we are all basking in the sunshine of special favor. As a matter of fact we have always been well treated here by the authorities, and the Buddhists are powerless to do us much harm."

SEC. XI.—YAMAGUCHI.

Field, most of Yamaguchi Prefecture and preaching places in the country of Kyûshu. Mission, same as Xth. Station, Yamaguchi. Force, 2 families and 1 single woman.

Places worked are 19. One new place opened this year at Hagi. Rev. Mr. Ayres communicates the following: "The population of Yamaguchi Prefecture is dense, and large villages of from 2,000 to 5,000 population are numerous. We have a helper located in all of the towns of over 10,000 population. The attitude of the people here is generally indifferent rather than antagonistic. Where there is any opposition it comes from the rabble, stirred up by the Buddhist priests. We are cordially received everywhere. The prospects are brighter than for a long time. The encouragements are the readiness with which we are received wherever we go, and the signs of an awakening on the part of many to a desire for something better than they have known." Rev. Mr. Curtis writes: "In Kyûshu during the past year there has been fairly good progress in spite of the war. Some 60 additions have been made. Recently many unbelievers have dropped in to the regular Sunday afternoon service in the Church and various Chapels. These in Yamaguchi are well attended. There seems to be more of a spirit of inquiry on the part of students and others. There are many opportunities also for Missionaries to do personal visiting work." The writer alludes with gratitude, to the revival of last fall, beginning in Yamaguchi.

SEC. XII.—NAGASAKI.

Field, Nagasaki, Saga, Fukuoka, Oita and Kagoshima Prefectures. Mission, Reformed Southern. Stations, Nagasaki. Force, 2 families, 3 single ladies. Saga. Force, 1 family. Kagoshima. Force, 1 family. Rev. Mr. Oltmans with family has changed residence from Nagasaki to Saga.

The following is copied from the Annual report of the Reformed Southern Mission: "Our work naturally divides itself into three parts, one on the North West, comprising the old established stations at Karatsu, *Saga*, and Kurume, with Shimabara and Sasebo; North-East, including Nakatsu, Usa, Hita, Hiji and Oita, with the Eta work at Usubara, and the Southern field with it's center at Kagoshima.

In the North-West district this has been an apparently fruitless year. In the North East district things look brighter. A review of the condition of the work at the end of this year can not fail to impress one with the fact that as far as concerns places, men, and organization, the South Japan Mission has now excellent facilities for bringing the Gospel to the Millions of Kyûshu."

SEC. XIII.—OSAKA.

Field, municipal district of Osaka. Missions, Cumberland Presbyterian. Force, 3 families, 5 single ladies. Western Presbyterian. Force, 1 family, 4 single ladies. Station, Osaka. The territory in this section is fairly well worked, the city of Osaka being the residence of the greater part of the Cumberland Presbyterian Mission force. There are many large towns accessible in a day from Osaka. Rev. Mr. Vanhorn (Osaka) writes: "Usually at our chapels we have a good hearing, often better than at our regular Churches." Rev. Mr. Woodhull (Osaka) also writes: "There has been a marked change in the attitude of the people toward Christianity. In all of our new work there has been a larger attendance at the meetings, and less tendency to disturb them less difficulty in obtaining places to hold our street preaching services, better attention at the services themselves, and a larger number of inquirers and baptisms, than in any year since I have been connected with the work. Places where you could hardly get a dozen people to listen two years ago, now a hundred will turn out. It will not be surprising to me if in the next few years a large number of persons become nominal Christians. Congregations are hungering for more spiritual food. I think the period one especially fraught with danger to the Young Church in Japan."

SEC. XIV.—KYÔTO.

Field, municipal district of Kyôto, with part of Fukui Prefecture. Mission, Western Presbyterian. Station, Kyôto. Force, 1 family, 1 single woman. Work is carried on in Church and Chapel in Kyôto and in Church and Chapel at Tsuruga. Rev. Mr. Porter (Kyôto) writes: "We are

troubled because adult classes for bible study are not as well attended as they should be. The prayer meeting varies sometimes fairly well attended, at other times scarcely enough to keep it alive. Women's Meetings are not so well attended as last year, The state of religion among the student class in Kyôto is very low." Bro. Porter speaks of the prospect of doing a good work in the locality of Obana.

SEC. XV.—FUKUI.

Field, Fukui Prefecture. Mission, same as XIV. Station, Fnkui. Force, 1 family. Work is done in Provisional Church and two chapels in Fukui, and two chapels elsewhere. There are many villages in this field, and five important towns may be reached in a day from Fukui. Three of these have more than 10,000 population. Rev. Mr. Fulton (Fukui) writes: "Especially do the young men of the Public schools here seem to have been awakened to inquiry, and we have hopes that some are really seeking the way and the Truth and the Life. It is a matter of constant disappointment to us that we cannot seem to make Christianity felt here in the public life in a way which we would like to. We seem to be shut off from the public, and until a better, more friendly attitude is manifested on the part of the public we will have to be content with doing work in a quiet way. The people all know that Christianity is here, but I think they regard it as doing very little. Perhaps it is because we have no evangelists that are able to make themselves felt that is at the bottom of it."

SEC. XVI.—KANAZAWA.

Field, Ishikawa and Toyama Prefectures. Mission, same as XVth. Station, Kanazawa. Force, 2 families, 4 single ladies. Rev. Mr. Winn writes: "The condition of, and outlook for Christian work in this field are not encouraging. The last two years have been years of very little gain in numbers, and a time of decline in Christian activity on the part of professed Christians. Attendance on the church meetings and reverence for the sabbath have seemed to me to have become too much matters of mere convenience rather than of conscience with many Christians. Church discipline is

very lax too. There is not very much opposition openly made against us by press or priests. There is no doubt of their hostility however."

SEC. XVII.—SENDAI.

Field, Prefectures of Miyagi, Fukushima, Akita, and Iwaki. Missions, German Reformed. Station, Sendai. Force, 4 families, 2 single ladies, 1 single man. Eastern Presbyterian, Stations, worked from Tokyo. North Reformed, same. German Reformed Mission opened new work this year in three new places. This Mission operates in 21 places. From Sendai 5 towns of over 10,000 population can be reached in an easy day's journey from Sendai. "The strategical points are generally occupied, although perhaps but poorly manned." Rev. Dr. Moore (Sendai) writes: "I believe it to be more hopeful and promising than in the last two or three years. In several places the work is really prosperous, and this is indicated by the number of accessions; the average attendance of the believers upon the stated services, and the general interest that is manifested. Most of the places are showing signs of new life, which augurs hopefully for the future."

SEC. XVIII.—MORIOKA.

Field, Iwate and Aomori Prefectures. Mission, North Reformed. Stations, Morioka. Force, 1 family. Aomori, 1 single lady. New work was begun this year at "Ichi no Seki." Rev. Mr. Miller (Morioka) says: "The people in this part of the country are conservative and without energy, and even when they do become Christians themselves seem loath to do any work for others. Christian work in all this Northern part of Japan is more difficult than in other parts of the country, and a great deal of time and patience will have to be expended upon it. This is not a stronghold of Buddhism, but it is of indifference, and of course there is a prejudice against Christianity." Miss Winn (Aomori) says: "The work has been, and I fear will be of a pioneering nature for sometime to come. The street children are often very rude and seem determined to break up our attempts at street preaching as well as our Sunday School. But I think

the attitude of the people is generally not so much one of hatred to Christianity as an utter indifference to it."

SEC. XIX.—HOKKAIDO.

Field, the Island of Yezo. Missions, Eastern Presbyterian. Stations, Sapporo. Force, 2 single ladies. Otaru Force, 1 family. Churches and chapels in various places. Miss Smith (Sapporo) writes: "As compared with the past year Christian Work seems as prosperous as ever. The attitude toward it is not as favorable as five years ago." Miss Rose (Sapporo) says: "There are a great many young people in Sapporo, and we have a good work among them. In our own church there are a number of active Christian young men. Some of them walk several miles every sabbath to attend a preaching service and Sabbath School." Rev. Mr. Pierson (Otaru) says: "The attitude toward Missionaries and the Church is favorable. The spirit of progress is quite Western. The people have a warmer heart here toward Christianity than in other places. Customs are crystallizing, and we must be alive to the situation."

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The influence of the Mission schools as a moral and spiritual force has been evident. Two contributors to this report are positive that the schools of which they have charge (one higher, one lower grade) are influencing their respective localities for good. Letters commendatory of the schools from Japanese have been received by Mission Teachers. The following also has been received from a Foreign business firm: "Dear Sir, the men (students) I have had from you have been so satisfactory that I feel like imposing upon your kindness to ask for another."

That which has from the pessimistic side been most emphasized in connection with this Department is the comparatively small number of students in the higher grade schools. The serious situation in this respect must be admitted. It may be suggested that remedy does not lie in retrenchment in effort, but rather in more thorough work and greater determination. Contributions to this part of the report are: Tokyo, Secretary of the Meiji Gakuin; Yama-

guchi, Miss Bigelow ; Osaka, Misses McGuire and Kelly ; Nagasaki, Rev. Mr. Pieters ; Sendai, Rev. Mr. Miller, and Miss Hollowell ; and Yokohama, Rev. Mr. Booth.

SUMMARY.

I.—Tokyo Section. I. Tokyo. Meiji Gakuin (North Reformed and Eastern Presbyterian Missions). Departments Academic and Theological. Students, no. 90 to 100. Class, Samurai and Heimin. Theological students have done evangelistic work. Night classes opened. Determined to use English more as a medium of instruction in the Theological Department. Class work, satisfactory. Hopeful development of interest in religious exercises. Eastern Presbyterian Mission ; Joshi Gakuin, Depts Academic, Preparatory, Kintergarten. Pupils, no. about 100. Class, Samurai and Heimin. General condition and class work, satisfactory, Kintergarten, flourishing. Bible School for women (Seisho Gakkwan), students, no. 29, work encouraging. Students do evangelistic work in various places. Kemo Shô Gakko (Kemo School) Tsukiji, Children no. about 200, work promising. Kemo Sho Gakko (Kemo School) Shiba, children over 200, work constantly increasing and highly encouraging, outside feeling of the best. II. Yokohama. North Reformed Mission. Ferris Seminary for young women, students, no. 70, class work fair. Alumni have been doing credit to the school 29 Christians 5 of these baptized this year. Woman's Missionary Society, Mary L. Pruyne Home. Academic Department no. 88.

II.—Okazaki Section. Mission, South Presbyterian. Okazaki Boys School, pupils reported last council 16.

III—Nagoya Section. Mission as II. Nagoya Girls School, pupils 50.

IV.—Kôchi Section. Mission, as III. Kôchi Girls School, pupils 32 last council.

V.—Yamaguchi Section. Mission, Western Presbyterian. Kojô Gakuin (Girls School), pupils no. 17. Class, mostly Samurai Christians, 8. Outlook, fairly encouraging.

VI.—Nagasaki Section. Mission, Reformed Southern, 1 Sturges Seminary for young ladies. Pupils, no. 46, of which Boarders 39. First commencement, last June, at which 3 were graduated. Teacher of Japanese Normal Schools

highly commend this. It is thoroughly prosperous. II. Steele College. Depts., Academic and Theological. Students, Acad. 37, Theol. 24, of whom 2 are self supporting. classes, Shizoku and Heimin. Good spirit among the students. Friendly attitude of Parents and Guardians.

VII.—Osaka Section. Missions, Cumberland Presbyterian. Wilhemina Girls School reported last council 27. “New Bible Woman’s Institute” opened under favorable auspices this year. Western Presbyterian. Naniwa Jo Gakko (Girls School). Pupils, no. 35. Classes, Military, Merchant and Farmers. Little interest on the part of parents.

VIII.—Kanazawa Section. Mission, West Presbyterian, I. Kintergarden and Common school (Sho Gakko) children, 82, of which 45 from Christian homes, mostly of middle classes. Prosperous and more encouraging than ever before. II. Girls School. No. 25, of whom 2 united with the church, and 5 or 6 are candidates for church membership. Good spirit, creditable effort and encouraging interest in religious exercises and thought. III. Boys School. Management, attendance, and spirit of students, also outside feeling, more encouraging than the former year.

IX.—Sendai Section. Mission, German Reformed. I. Miyagi Jo Gakko (Girls School). Pupils, no. 50. Classes, all kinds of vocations, 36 supported. They engage in Christian work and are very helpful in Sunday Schools. Outside feeling good. II. Tohoku Gakuin. Depts., Academic Theo., Industrial. Students, no. 101. Classes, Samurai and Heimin, 62 in Industrial Dpt. Scholarship better in a general way than last year.

X.—Hokkaido Section. Mission, Eastern Presbyterian, School for Girls. Pupils 35, of whom 8 united with the church and a number were converted. Classes, various. Good steady work. A new post graduate course of study added. Friendly feeling outside to the school.

MEDICAL WORK.

Hospital and Dispensary at Kyôto Mrs. Dr. Porter. “During the first six months of the year 485 patients, women and children, were treated. The Dispensary is now ready to admit men patients also.”

OTHER WORK.

Many of the Missionaries have engaged in various efforts not prescribed in regulation Mission Work, but helpful and to good effect. Prominent among these has been hospital visitation, which has been heartily welcomed. Two of the Ladies report a happy experience had in association with a woman's society in one of the churches. "One cold morning about a year ago six or seven half-clad children came to our door crying with hunger and shivering with the cold * * * We rented an ordinary house near by, secured the help of a Christian woman, and after they were shaved scrubbed and clothed we took in nine beggars, who were either beggars or left by their parents to care for themselves. In a short time some had to be turned out, but many more begged for entrance until we had sixteen. Last spring we bought a good strong house in a good location, and at the same time a Christian man and his wife who were eminently fitted for the work were found to fill the place, so that the Orphanage assumed a more permanent form. The results have thus far been gratifying. No Mission funds have been expended upon this work." Extract from communication of Mrs. Winn, Kanazawa.

MISSION METHODS.

These have been the same as in former years. Need for change has been hinted and partial dissatisfaction with the present methods expressed. One contributor to the report thinks that higher educational work for girls should be encouraged only where it is the preparation of future workers and for Japanese who can afford to pay for it. Another feels that the Mission Schools are not producing such results as they ought to, and doubts if the present policy of conducting Girls Schools will ever succeed, but asks "Yet who knows of a better way?" The Board of Directors of the Meiji Gakuin has declared unanimously that no change in the course of study is desirable. House to house visitation as a method is growing in favor.

NIHON KIRISUTO KYOKWAI
(*Presbyterian Church*).

While neither the condition of the church as indicated by the reports (Evangelistic Department) nor the statistics warrant the conclusion that Presbyterianism is as yet making great advances among the masses, they are in proof that this church holds its ground, and has a future which is not without greatly inspiring hope.

APPROXIMATE STATISTICS.

Sources of statistics are mainly the statistical reports of the Presbyteries. Inasmuch as these reports are not uniform in time and contain unavoidable clerical errors in places, approximate numbers only, in some items, are here given. The statistics may be summarized as follows.

I.—*First Presbytery Tokyo*. Field, Municipal District of Tokyo (Part), Prefectures of Chiba, Kanagawa, Shizuoka, and Nagano. No. of Churches, 21. Chapels (Kôgisho), 21. Membership, between 3,600 and 3,700. In churches between 3,100 and 3,200, men between 1,000 and 2,000, women between 1,000 and 2,000, children between 400 and 500. Largest membership in any church or chapel 676, smallest 1. Churches and chapels, containing over 500 members 1. over 300 2. over 200, 3. over 100, 5. over 50. 9. Baptisms, 107, adults 96 (men 50, women 40), children 11. Contributions for all purposes, yen 4,947.56. (Of This Home Missions yen 205.13, Education yen 75.668, Church yen 1,782.01. Current express, 569.041).

II.—*Second Presbytery Tokyo*. Field, municipal District of Tokyo (Part), and Prefectures of Saitama, Ibaraki, Tochigi, and Gumina. No. of Churches 16, Chapels (Kôgisho) 12. Membership, between 2,300 and 2,400. In Churches between 1,600 and 1,700, (men between 700 and 800, women between 700 and 800), children between 200 and 250. In chapels between 600 and 700, (men between 200 and 300, women between 200 and 250, children between 100 and 125). Largest membership in any church or chapel 370, smallest 6, churches and chapels containing over 300 members 1; over 200, 1. over 100. 4. over 50, 11. Baptisms, adults 65, children 12. Contributions for all purposes,

yen 2,924.634. (Churches yen 2,288.801, chapels yen 635.833).

III.—*Naniwa Presbytery*. Field, municipal districts of Kyôto and Osaka, and Prefectures of Aichi, Gifu, Miye, Wakayama, Tokushima, Kagawa, Kôchi, Ôita, Fukui, Ishikawa, Toyama, and Niigata. No. of Churches 16, Chapels (Kôgisho) 14. Membership, between 2,100 and 2,200. In churches between 1,700 and 1,800. In chapels between 440 and 450. In all men between 900 and 1,000. (In churches between 660 and 670. In chapels between 260 and 270). Women between 900 and 1000. (In churches between 700 and 725. In chapels between 200 and 300), Children between 300 and 350. (In churches between 200 and 275. In chapels between 50 and 60). Largest membership in any church or chapel, 419. Smallest, 16. Churches and chapels containing over 400 members, 1; over 200, 1; over 100, 3; over 50, 11; over 25, 5. Baptisms, adults 112, (men 63, women 49, children 27). Contributions for all purposes 4,692.519 (churches 3,486.249, chapels 1,206.27).

IV.—*Sanyô Presbytery*. Field, Hiroshima and Yamaguchi Prefectures. No. of churches 6, chapels (Kôgisho) 5. Membership, between 560 and 575. (In churches between 450 and 475. In chapels between 90 and 100). In all, men between 230 and 240. (In churches between 180 and 190, in chapels between 40 and 50), women between 220 and 230, (in churches between 180 and 190, in chapels between 30 and 40), (Children between 100 and 120). Largest membership in any church or chapel, 122. Smallest 6. Churches and chapels containing over 100, members 2; over 80, 1; over 50, 3; over 20, 2; over 10, 3. Baptisms, adults 13, children 61. Contributions for all purposes, 479.881 (Churches 401.319, chapels 78.562).

V.—*Chinzei Presbytery*. Field, Prefectures of Fukuoka, Kumamoto, Saga, Nagasaki, and Kagoshima. No. of churches 6, Chapels (Kôgisho) 7. Membership, between 600 and 625. (In churches between 400 and 500, men between 200 and 225, women between 150 and 175, children between 100 and 125, chapels between 140 and 150, men 140 and 150, women between 50 and 65, children between 60 and 70). Largest membership in any church or chapel, 189. Smallest, 9. Churches and chapels containing over 150, members 1; over 75, 1; over 50, 3; over 25, 4;

over 10, 5. Contributions for all purposes, 460,554, (churches, 369,266, chapels, 91,288). Baptisms, adults, 9, children 3.

VI.—*Miyagi Presbytery*. Field, Prefectures of Fukushima, Miyagi, Iwate, Yamagata, Akita, and Aomori and the Island of Yezo (Hokkaido). No. of churches 7, chapels (Kôgisho) 16. Membership, between 1,500 and 1,550. (In churches between 800 and 900, in chapels between 650 and 700, in all, men (in churches between 500 and 600, in chapels between 600 and 700), women (in churches between 200 and 300, in chapels between 200 and 250), Children in (churches between 20 and 30, in chapels between 30 and 40). Largest membership in any church or chapel, 424. Smallest, 3. Churches and chapels containing over 400, members 1; over 100, 3; over 75, 1; over 50, 3; over 25, 5; over 10, 5. Baptisms, adults 164, children 11. Contributions for all purposes, 1,985,418 (churches 926,894, chapels 1,058,524).

Totals. Synod 1. Presbyteries 6. Churches 71 chapels 75 (146). Membership, between 11,000 and 11,200. Baptisms 531 (adults 459, children 72). Contributions for all purposes between 14,000 and 14,500 (against last year between 22,000 and 22,500).

There seems a decrease in membership against last year, to which the Secession of Rev. Mr. Tamura's Church (membership 214 in last year's report) contributes. There is also an apparent decrease in contributions.

CHURCH MARKS.

The principal church mark this year has been the beginning of work under the management of the Synod's Home Mission Board, which was formed at the last meeting (July 1894).

This Board is wholly independent of the Missions. It has opened work in the Prefecture of Nagano, where it has under its care two stations and one regular worker. Members of the Board have visited the field and one of them reports the work as encouraging. The Presbyterian Committees on Home Missions were reorganized. These were organized in at least two of the Presbyteries, in such way as to dispense with the obligation to elect members of the

Missions on said Committees. These Committees have now been discontinued in the above Presbyteries, and consequently some of the work formerly under them has fallen to the care of the Missions.

Since the formation of the Synod's Board statements concerning its aims and needs, also alluding to money contributions which it is prepared to receive, have been twice put into the hands of members of the Mission and Japanese brethren.

JAPANESE CHARACTERISTICS.

Naturally the war movement has had the first place in the minds of both natives and foreigners. Manifestations of laudable exertion in other directions may be referenced. Among these are: The prosecution of new railways, including electric trains for Tokyo, and one between Tokyo and Yokohama; manufactures, especially those in Osaka, the Manchester of Japan, which are becoming so important as to suggest a Japanese side to cotton manufacture in the future; and Determined Industry, which despite suffering and want in places, is everywhere visible. The Japanese abroad, in study, business, and travel, has become a part of the fixed order of things; the accession of Formosa opens a field which to the ambitious young Japanese seems to abound with promise for enterprise and fortune; business has advanced; politics have intensified; and education has held its ground without any remarkable changes.

SELECTED STATISTICS.

The following statistical items (Latest available records) are somewhat indicative of Japanese affairs.

Population, 41,696,847. A. Schools: I. Common School Grade (with pupils under 14 years of age). No. over 2,300 (of these private 500 to 600). Pupils, over 3,000,000, Common to the entire Empire. II. Middle School Grade (Jinjô Chû Gakkô) or Academic, No. 61 (of these 13 private). Pupils over 16,000, distributed over all the Empire. II. (Kotô Gakkô) or Collegiate, No. 7. Students, over 3,000 (?) Located at Tokyo, Sendai, Kyôto, Kanazawa, Kumamoto, Yamaguchi, and Kagoshima. III.

University No. 1. Students over 1,300. IV. Technical or Special (Semmon Gakkô), between 50 and 60. Students, over 12,000, distributed over the Main Island (among these Philosophy 1, students 287. Commercial 12, students 1825. Industrial 3, students 251. Fine Arts 2, Law (?) students over 6,000). Normal 47. Pupils over 5,000, distributed over the whole Empire. Woman's Higher 12 (?) Students over 2,000, distributed in a number of places. *B.* Libraries 24 (Sho Jaku Kwan). Books (Japanese 289,821) (Foreign 37,24). Total 326,845. *C.* Books (published in year of record) 21,844. Of these Original 7,334. Compiled 14,075. Translated 273. *D.* Current publications. Newspapers Magazines etc. 792. Issues over 240,000,000. Publications in every Prefecture (year of record). *E.* Railways Lines established or being established. Miles (last year of record) 3,040.? *F.* Commercial ships. Foreign Style 1,429 (Steam 680, Sail 749) Japan Style 17,209.

JAPANESE THOUGHT.

The following may be referenced as indicative in some measure of Japanese thought. I. The prevalent political agitation. It is mostly among the party factions, of which there are now four leading ones. This agitation has nothing to do with Christianity, Missions, or Missionaries. II. The adaptation of Buddhism to the situation. Its advocates are quite alive to the situation both as to the actual and predicted. The organ general to the different Buddhist Sects (Bukkyô) some time since urged strenuous efforts toward building up Buddhism in Tokyo on the ground that Tokyô is now central to all Japan and will by and by, in the Expanded Japan, be central to the Orient. III. Special studies in Political History. Among these Italy has become a favourite to a number of leading writers and students. IV. Translations. Booth's Constitutional Law and Bryce's American Commonwealth are among these. Also Lee's Making of a Man, which has great popularity. V. Attitude toward Christianity and Missionaries. Among the masses a hostile attitude is not widely prevalent; Among those not openly favourable indifference rather than hatred prevails. The Japanese press as a rule is friendly.

WORK IN SYMPATHY WITH THE MISSIONS.

A number of Institutions have continued to operate in alliance or sympathy with the Missions. Thus. The Red Cross Society noted for its operations in the war. The Y.M. C.A., which reports a successful year. The Christian endeavor, represented as yet by only a few societies. The Scripture Union, which has circulated thousands of leaflets among its members and others. The Dôshikwai, an Association of young ministers in Tokyo, which has done special evangelistic work. The W. C. T. U., which is now in the 9th year of its existence, and is starting well, having auxiliaries in 10 places beside Tokyo. The institution for fallen women in Tokyo conducted by Japanese and Foreign ladies, having a fine plot of ground which has been secured for a home.

CONFERENCES.

The Arima and Karuizawa Missionary Conferences in which members of the Council participated are reported as having been specially helpful. Missionaries from China contributed much to these Conferences.

PERIODICALS.

The *Yorokobi no Olozure* (Glad Tidings), now in its 18th year, has since 1882 been in charge of Mrs. E. R. Miller (Morioka), having as Associate Editor from the beginning Rev. Tôru Miura. Since 1889 it has had subscribers in every Prefecture of Japan. In 1893 a leaflet supplementary to it was begun. Since the first of 1894, both have been published twice a month. Their growth has been such that their monthly issue is now 16,200 copies.

The *Fukuin Shimpô* (Evangelist) has an encouraging outlook. It ranks in the front of religious Journalism. Mission subsidy was withdrawn from it last Summer, but since January last its subscription list has increased, its regular issue being now second among religious newspapers. The Japan Evangelist now in its second year is increasing in circulation and popularity. During the absence of its Proprietor Rev. W. E. Hoy in the U. S. A. it is under the editorship of Revs. Schneder and Miller (Sendai).

A REVIEW OF THE YEAR.

Whatever its outcome may be, this year will be regarded as a notable period. It may be an interesting task for the future Japanese student to locate the common center and cause of its great events which have occurred in such close proximity even within less than a twelve month's compass. The Table of these events is as follows :

Firing on the Chinese Men of War.
Japanese Declaration of War against China.
Revision of the Treaty with England.
" " " " U. S. A.
Taking of Port Arthur.
" " Wei Hai Wei.
Peace Conference ;—Shimonoseki.
Ratifications of the Treaty of peace.
Imperial rescripts to Citizens and Soldiers.

The origin of the war, and motives of the Japanese incident to, and causative of it, have been variously set forth.

In the Japan Mail (English) August 23rd 1894, a Japanese contributor said * * * "Some 15,000,000 of helpless souls kept ignorant and defenceless to satisfy the jealousy of the world's most backward nation! Could this be borne by lovers of freedom and reverers of human rights? Japan's victory shall mean free government, free religion, free education, and free commerce, for 600,000,000 souls that live on this side of the Globe. The war we have entered upon is a righteous war. That it is so shall be evident as soon as we shall have reached its end! Rev. Dr. H. Woods (China) in a communication to the Presbyterian Messenger January 31st credits the Japanese Government with the following two motives in making war:

First.—To divert attention from political affairs at home.

Second.—To demonstrate their military superiority to their Asiatic neighbors.

The annual report of one of the Missions reports the war as follows: "It grew out of the traditional policy of China to claim the rights of a Suzerain in interfering in the internal affairs of Korea without any reciprocal duties of protection, unless it suited her designs of the moment. By the Itô Li convention of 1885 Japan and China agreed that neither of them would send any troops to Korea without notifying the other. Last Summer when Tôgakutô (Rebel party) rose against the unbearable exactions of the Ming faction, then in ascendance at the Korean Court, China on being appeal-

ed to by that faction sent soldiers and notified Japan, but called the Kingdom of Korea her tributary state : to which expression Japan of course took exception. Afterwards, in a note to China, Japan after reciting the inability of Korea to make the necessary reforms without which her government was a farce, and giving her reasons for undertaking these reforms, not only because of her nearness, but also because so many Japanese had settled there to carry on trade, asked China to join with her in this enterprise. This China refused to do * * * Japan then declared that she would carry out the reforms alone, and as China continued to send her troops to Korea Japan said she would hold her responsible for any collision that might occur between the troops of the countries. Instead of discontinuing the shipment of troops, China dispatched another transport full, which was intercepted by a Japanese man-of-war, and upon their refusal to surrender was sunk. This was the beginning of the war in which the Japanese have been uniformly victorious." After this quoted reference was written victories of great significance continued to mark the successful career of the Japanese in the war, until the armistice, on account of the Treaty then pending, was declared March 20th last. The Shimonoseki treaty of peace was drawn up in April, and soon after ratified. Its provisions are already well known. The terms of the Treaty and an Imperial rescript addressed to the people were published in the official Gazette May 13th. The following quotation is made from the translated text of the rescript as published in the Japan Mail May 14th. "We recently complied with the request of China, and in consequence appointed Plenipotentiaries and caused them to confer with the Plenipotentiaries appointed by China to conclude a treaty of peace between the two Empires. Since then the Governments of their Majesties the Emperors of Russia and Germany and of the Republic of France, have united in a recommendation to our Government not to permanently possess the peninsula of Tieng Tien, our newly acquired territory, on the ground that such permanent possession would be detrimental to the lasting peace of the Orient. Devoted as We unalterably are, and have ever been, to the principles of peace, We were constrained to take up arms against China for no other reason than our desire to secure for the Orient an enduring peace. Now the friendly recommendation of the three Powers was

equally promoted by the same desire. Consulting therefore the best interests of peace, and animated by a desire not to bring upon our people added hardship or to impede the progress of National destiny by creating new complications and thereby making the situation difficult and retarding the restoration of peace, We do not hesitate to accept such recommendation. By concluding the Treaty of peace, China has already shown her sincerity of regret for the violations of her engagements, and thereby the justice of our cause has been proclaimed to the world. Under these circumstances We can find nothing to impair the honor and dignity of our Empire, if We now yield to the dictates of magnanimity, and taking into consideration the general situation, accept the advice of the Friendly Powers. Accordingly we have commanded our Government and have caused them to reply to the three powers in the above sense."

This ten months war has been characterized by a number of things, on the Japanese side, which although worthy of extended mention can receive but a mere allusion here. Of these are: I. The humanitarianism which was signally manifest from the beginning and evidenced by the proclamations of General Count Oyama, insisting upon the human behavior of the troops, and by the praiseworthy efforts of the Japan branch of the Red Cross Society on the battle field and in the hospitals. II. The absence of malignity in general on the part of officers and soldiers. III. The unity of the people in the maintenance of the war.

THE WAR AS A PROOF OF DEVELOPMENT.

It cannot be questioned that the conduct of the war has been in proof of a remarkable growth and development along the line of the Modern Japanese regime. With this as a common major, but with different potential middles, political logicians are reaching conclusions as to the future of the Empire. All admit that, in the nature of things, she will be different from heretofore. Her contact international is new, she must profit or lose by it. The optimists predict for her the headship in the Orient; her influence in politics, commerce, perhaps social life, obtaining everywhere. The pessimists argue that she will be driven to defend herself against outside powers. Some predict a hopeful recognition

of Christianity by officials and influential persons, who have been closely regarding it during the war.

THE CHINA-JAPAN WAR AND SPECIAL EVANGELISTIC WORK.

Naturally the war has claimed the attention of the people, and the church might have been expected to suffer in consequence, but the war spirit, which has been universal, has not been hostile to Christianity. Rev. T. C. Winn (Kanazawa) says: "The excitement caused by the war has detracted from the interest of the general public in the Christian religion. I say Christian for I think it has rather increased the attention paid to the native religions." Prof. Booth (Yokohama): "The war has been somewhat distracting, and has affected the quality of the work of the school. We are however apparently on the road to recovery." And Rev. E. R. Miller (Morioka): "Most Missionaries think that the people have been so much engaged in thinking of the war or working for it or the soldiers in one way or another, that they have not been inclined so much as formerly to listen to the preaching of the Gospel. But we should remember that many of those whom we speak of, as too busy to attend the preaching, would not have come any way, and so the number of those who would have come had it not been for the war is comparatively small." At the opening of the year's work in the Meiji Gakuin it was feared that on account of the war excitement class work would suffer to some extent. On the contrary quiet and diligence have been the rule. Only a few holidays, shared by the community, have interrupted the regular routine. It is significant that in the evenings of these holidays the students held devotional meetings.

Special work has been done among the war forces in two ways or direct evangelistic effort and distribution of the Scriptures. A Central Committee including Revs. Bryan and Doughty (of this Council) conducted special services for soldiers at Hiroshima with encouraging results, and through contributions from members of the various missions four Japanese preachers (including Mr. Aoki of the Nihon Kirisuto Kyokwai) were sent to work among the soldiers at the front. The Revs. Drs. Hail of the Cumberland Presby-

terian Mission and Gordon of the A. B. C. F. M. also gave their personal services for a time as evangelists among the active troops. The efforts of Lieut. Saitô and others deserve special notice. Preaching places for soldiers have been opened in Tôkyô and elsewhere. The Rev. Henry Loomis (corresponding member of this council) furnishes the following for this report: "One of the most practical and important results of the bible work during the past few months has been to discover how much there is of true Christianity in the Japanese Army and Navy and also the friendly attitude of such a large number of the Officials toward it, * * * as in other countries military men do not ordinarily give much thought to religion, it is therefore exceedingly gratifying to find so much readiness to receive Gospel teaching and also willingness to render such aid as may be needed in the distribution of the word of God. By the consent and approval of the proper authorities copies of the New Testament and portions of scripture have been placed in the hands of a considerable part of the Army and Navy, and the receipt of these books has been more ready and eager than we had any reason to expect." Rev. Mr. Buchanan (Nagoya) writes: "When the time for actual bible distribution came, we visited regiment after regiment. The officers in charge did all they could to facilitate the work."

TREATY REVISION WITH ENGLAND AND U. S. A.

It is chiefly in these Revisions (with England and the U. S. A.) that Japan has received recognition as one of the great civilized powers. The effect of this great international work, at last completed, upon the Missions can only be predicated. Some observers already think, that they perceive, as consequent upon it, the disappearance of the popular feeling against the West. Under Japanese jurisdiction, to come in a few years as provided by the revised treaties, slight annoyances may unquestionably suggest themselves to the apprehensive; however most Missionaries do not fear for themselves or their work. The revised Passport now in use is regarded as consequent upon Treaty Revision. It is available for all of the Empire and obtains for a year without renewal, also specification of reasons for application are not necessitated by this as by the former passport. Although this new pass-

port provision neither "for the first time opens up the whole of Japan to the Missionary" nor "changes the conditions of his local residence," he need have no apprehension of being called into question for preaching, on political or moral grounds. Treaty revision, however, like most political matters, is not a part of Mission machinery or management. Made neither with respect, nor disrespect to them, Missionaries may justly share in it's consequences in like manner with others.

THE SITUATION AND OUTLOOK-NATIONAL.

The year has been important to Japan. She has acted under the consciousness of the friendly yet critical gaze of the West. Western reference to her has been largely eulogistic. It has been said: "Henceforth no one can say that Japan is playing at European ways or imitating Western Civilization." Such eulogium has an evident bearing upon them for whom intended. Some who freely credit "Western Discipline" with the result of the war, no less freely credit Japan with the skilful appropriation and use of it. Others advocate the claims of Japan to a leading place among nations. One writer (Japanese) speaks of a "hope to requite" the West for what Japan has received from her by "the reflex influence which a new civilization will have upon the old." He refers to the creation of a new world in America through the May flower and, through America, the recreation of Europe, and says: "What patriotic American fails to see that the nation which introduced Japan to the world needs recreation as well." "An influence a kin to that reflected across the Atlantic may reach America across the Pacific and much of demagogism, mammonism and rumism, together with dissensions in religion may lose their power by such an influence." Another advocates an undenominational independent church to consult directly with Mission Boards in the West in regard to Missionaries and money, Missionaries thus, by the request of the Japanese church, to become schoolteachers, evangelists, or advisers to the latter.

THE SITUATION AND OUTLOOK OF MISSIONS.

The situation coupled with repeated suggestions concerning changes in the Polity of the Missions Associated in the Council, serves to magnify the importance of the following familiar questions :

I.—Under the circumstances are the Christian Ministry and Laity satisfied any longer with Foreign Missions and Missionaries ?

II.—Are they not aiming at entire independence from the Missions, in all things, and therefore is not the age of Missions in Japan practically at an end ?

III.—Is not the native church sufficiently prepared (if adequate funds were put at its disposal) to carry on successfully the work now in progress ?

IV.—Is it not wise to reduce the Mission Forces at once, only such Missionaries as are invited specially by the Japanese remaining, as under their direction acting as Treasurers of foreign contributed funds, Teachers, or Advisers ?

V.—Would it not be wise to abolish Mission authority and legislation in every department of work ; to substitute therefor Boards of management, cooperative but essentially Japanese, said Boards to be in direct communication with the Foreign Mission Boards in the Home Lands, and to be possessed of all authority and direction, including the determination of the Missionary's salary, his residence, and department of work, in like manner with those of the native brethren serving under said Boards.

Approps of these questions statements made by members of this council, largely as contributions to this report, are in place here.

I.—It is indeed evident that the time for Mission work pure and simple in all the older Missions is already past. Already there are in the field scores of native workers who can do more effective work in many departments than we Missionaries can, and by the additions constantly being made to the force it will not be long before they will be able to occupy all departments. But what of our position in the meantime ? I believe that there never was a time when our presence was more needed than at the present juncture. * * This does not make it necessary that the Missionaries undertake to assume direction as was necessary at the beginning ; nor is it necessary that they become mere assistants and

paymasters to the Japanese. That there is a middle course in which as representatives of an older church, and a more mature faith, by their better equipment, through early training and superior education, they should be enabled to exert a healthful influence upon the church I do believe."

II.—“As to final withdrawal of Missionaries from Japan, this should not be done until the church here is prepared to carry forward the work on safe and right lines. At present the native Christians are not so prepared in at least three general directions. 1st. Doctrine. Not a pleasant subject to touch on, but they are far from being firmly established in the great truths of the Gospel. 2nd. Practical evangelistic work. They are good speakers but often fail to get the ear of the people by neglecting plain common sense plans of reaching them. 3rd. Finance. They have not yet sufficient funds of their own, and there are many and grave objections to turning over foreign funds to them.”

III.—“I believe we should plan for a long continuance of Mission work because we have as yet scarcely made a beginning of the work. * * * We are not here by the invitation of the people, but by the express Command of Jesus, for a specific work, and we must plan for a continuance of that work until this nation is a disciple of Jesus.”

IV.—“The Christian work of Missions has only fairly begun. New Missionaries are needed for this generation.”

V.—“We don't intend to transfer any authority until we transfer the responsibility with it. We keep a careful watch over our work and the Mission interests.”

VI.—“We may hope all things for our native brethren, but there is danger yet in trusting all things to their guidance. We respect them, and We confidently look forward to see them grow steadier in faith and judgment; but we cannot yet recommend that Institutions established for the purpose of Christian education be placed entirely under their control.”

The following corrections should be made.
L. H. Peckham 1870.
J. N. Crosby
J. P. Ballagh 1884.
J. C. 1875.
Mrs. J. C. Ballagh 1884.
T. F. Alexander 1877.
Letts for Lett.
E. P. Miller 1884.
Resner for Resner
H. V. M. Pecke for H. V. M. Pecke.
Van Horn " Van Horn.
Woodhull " Woodhull.
A. L. Winn 1882.
Miss K. F. Boule.
Dr. and Mrs. D. B. McCarter (China formerly).

DIRECTORY OF THE COUNCIL.

Table with columns: SECTIONS AND LOCAL FIELDS OF THE MISSIONS ASSOCIATED IN THE COUNCIL WITH THE LOCATION OF MISSIONARIES. CHRONOLOGY. MISSIONARIES. STATISTICS OF 1895. NUMERICAL FORCE OF MISSIONARIES. MISSIONS. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. REFORMED. PRESBYTERIAN. DEPARTMENTS OF WORK. ADDRESS OF MISSIONARIES.



